A photograph of two people fishing from a boat on a lake. The person in the foreground is wearing a red shirt and black shorts, and is holding a fishing rod. The person in the background is wearing a light blue shirt and a white cap, also holding a fishing rod. The boat is a small motorboat with a red and white hull. The background shows a calm lake and a dense line of green trees on the shore.

Water quality and tournament-related mortalities for black bass: Mattawoman Creek (2005 – 2008)

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Tidal Bass Manager
Division of Inland Fisheries
Maryland Department of Natural Resources

The Washington Post

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Mattawoman on Endangered List

Rivers Group Cites Threat Posed by Highway Project

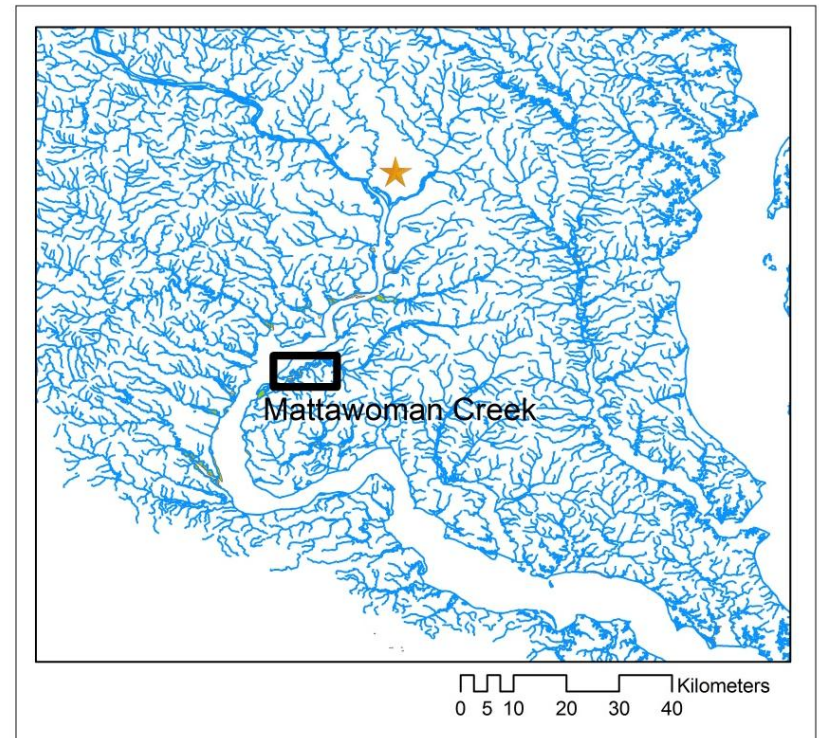
By [Megan Greenwell](#)

Washington Post Staff Writer

Thursday, April 9, 2009; Page SM01

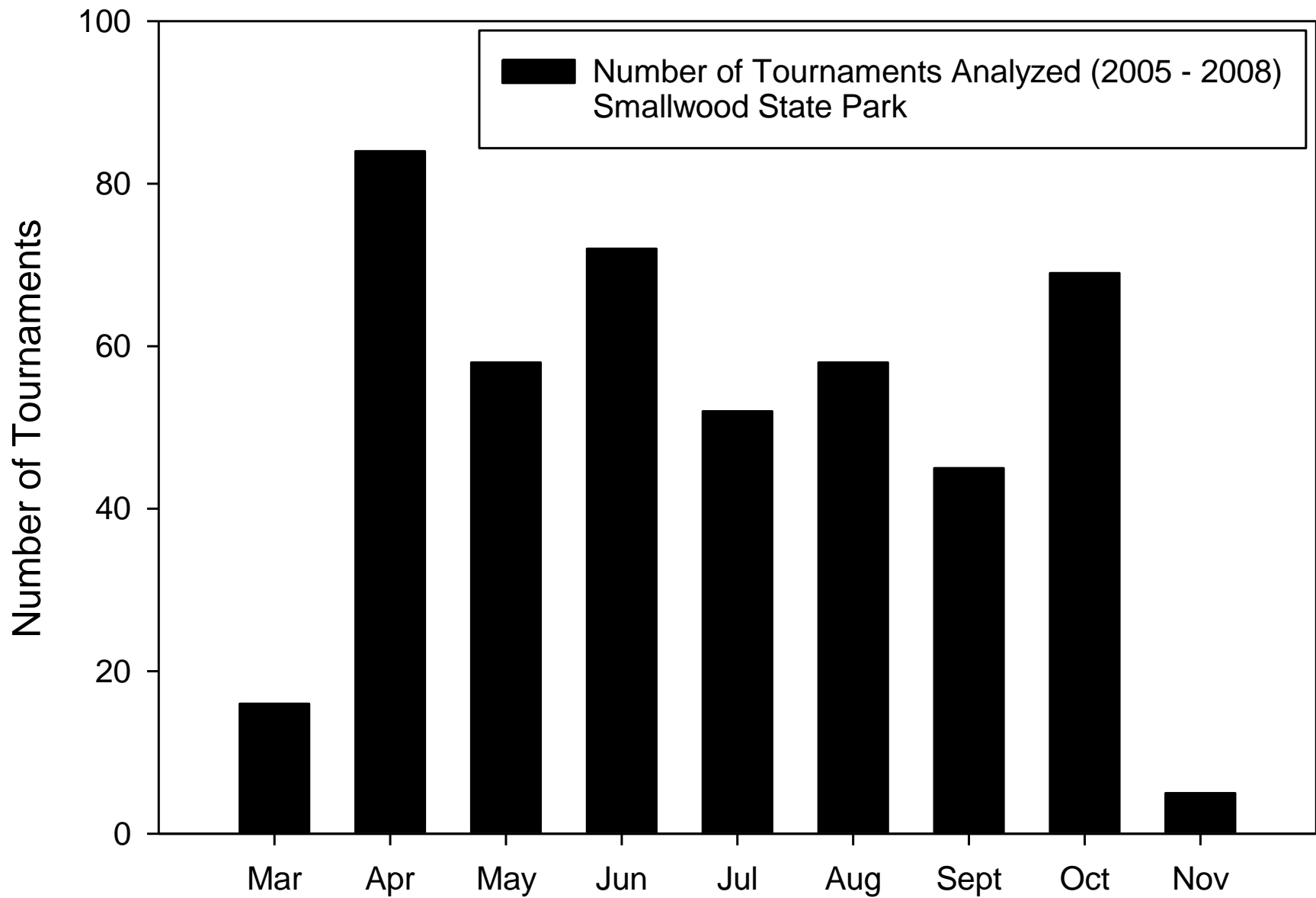
A national environmental group has jumped into the fray over a proposed highway that would cut through the Mattawoman Creek watershed, labeling the Potomac River tributary one of the most endangered waterways in America.

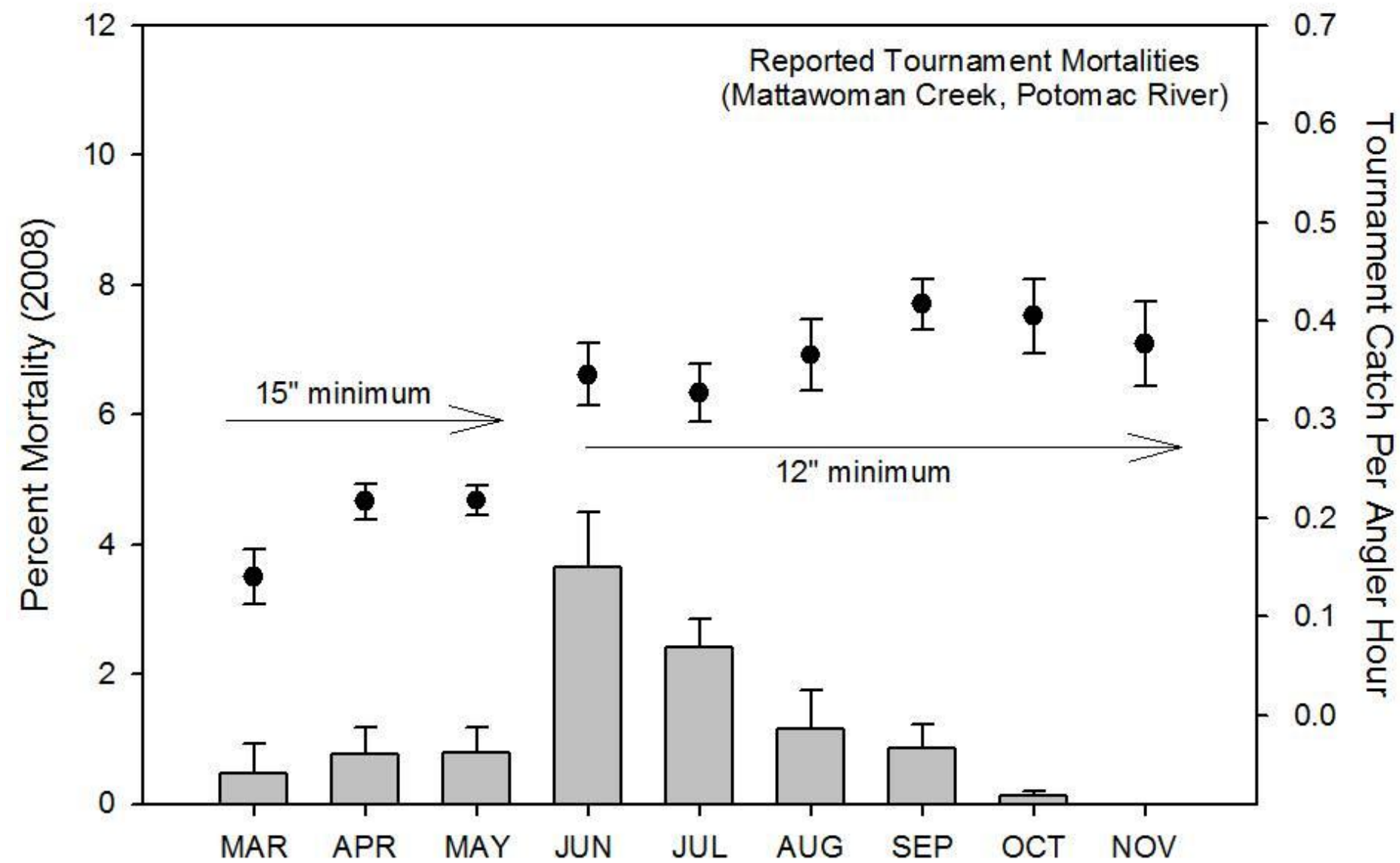
Officials said the final phase of the cross-county connector would devastate the creek's clean water and abundant wildlife while posing a serious risk to the Chesapeake Bay. The Mattawoman is one of the bay's cleanest tributaries and has been called one of the most ecologically valuable waterways on the Eastern Seaboard.

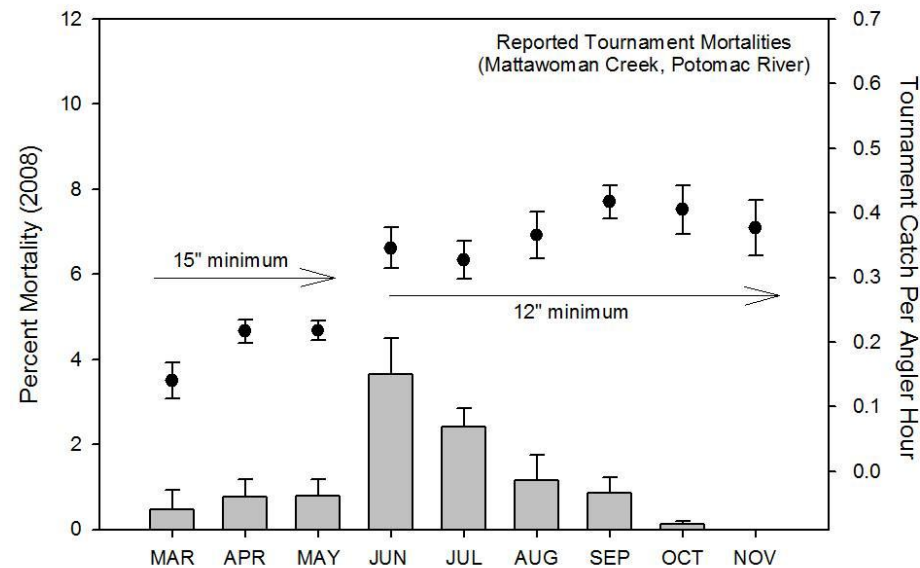
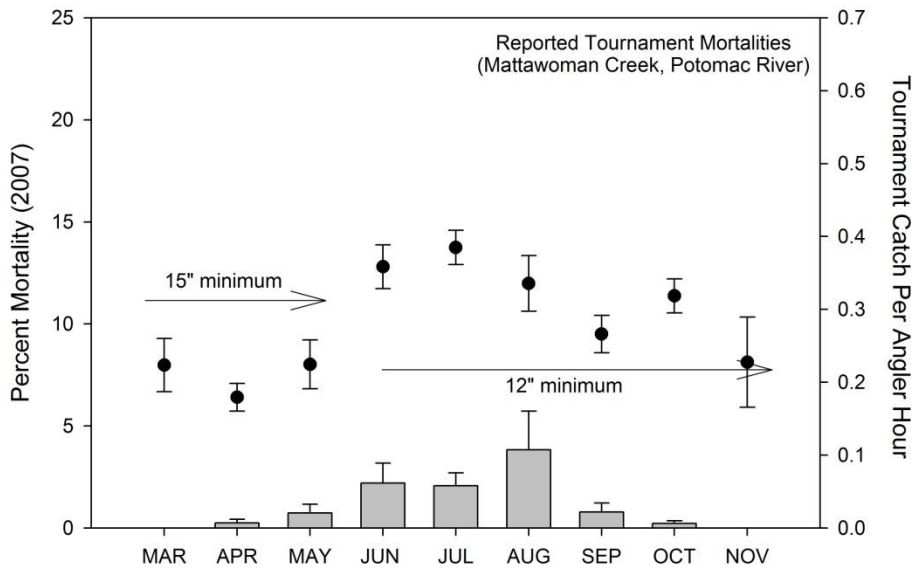
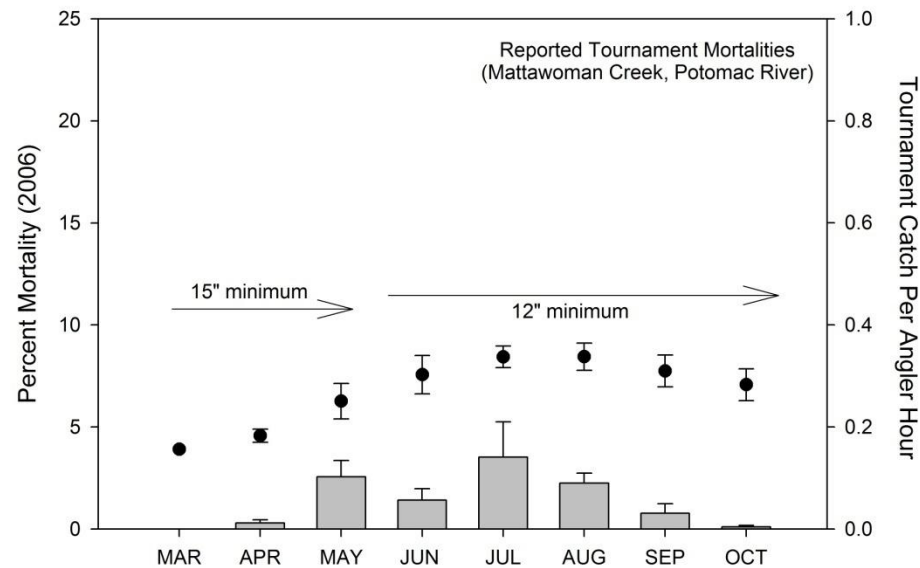
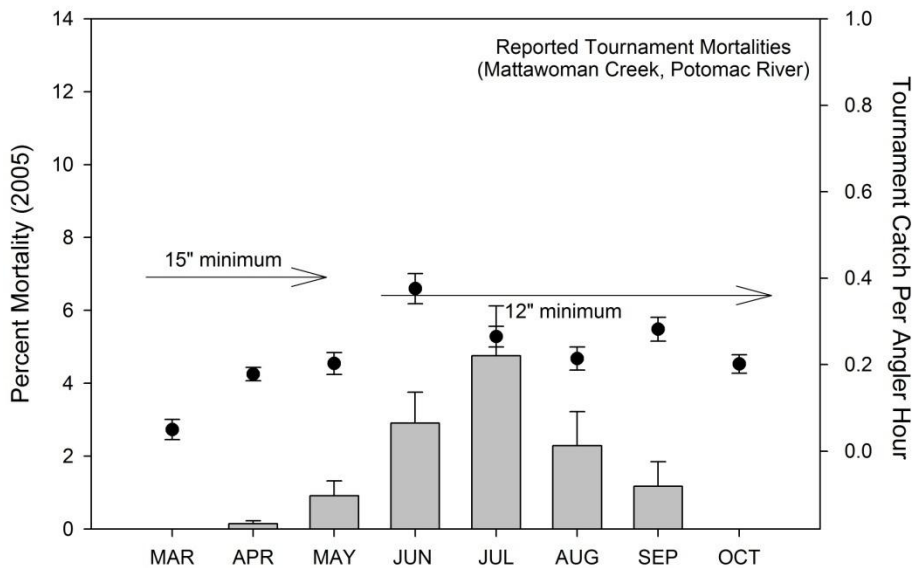






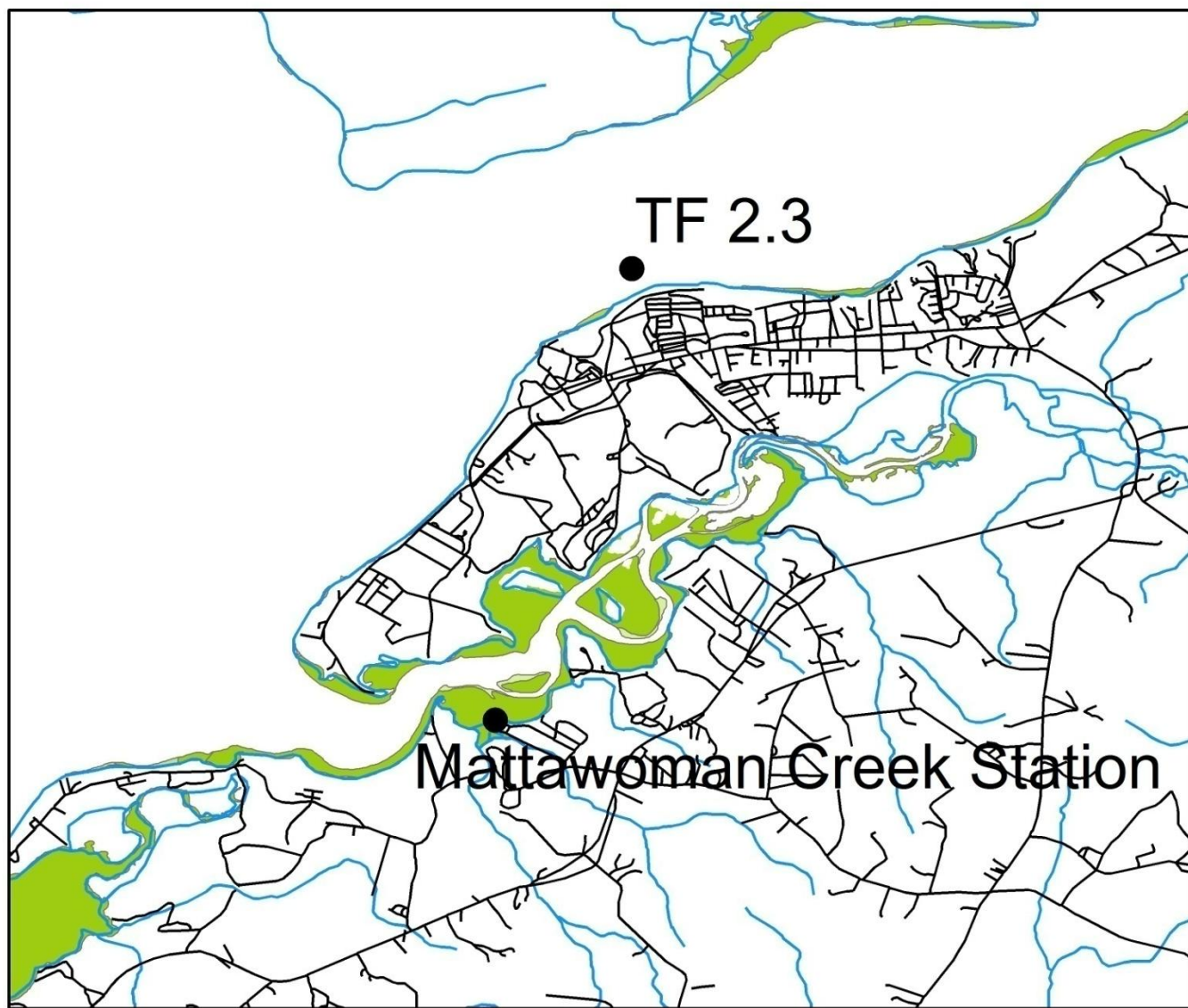






General Approach

- Summarize diurnal habitat conditions on dates of tournaments with habitat gradients
- Relate habitat gradients to tournament mortalities



0 0.5 1 2 3 4 Kilometers

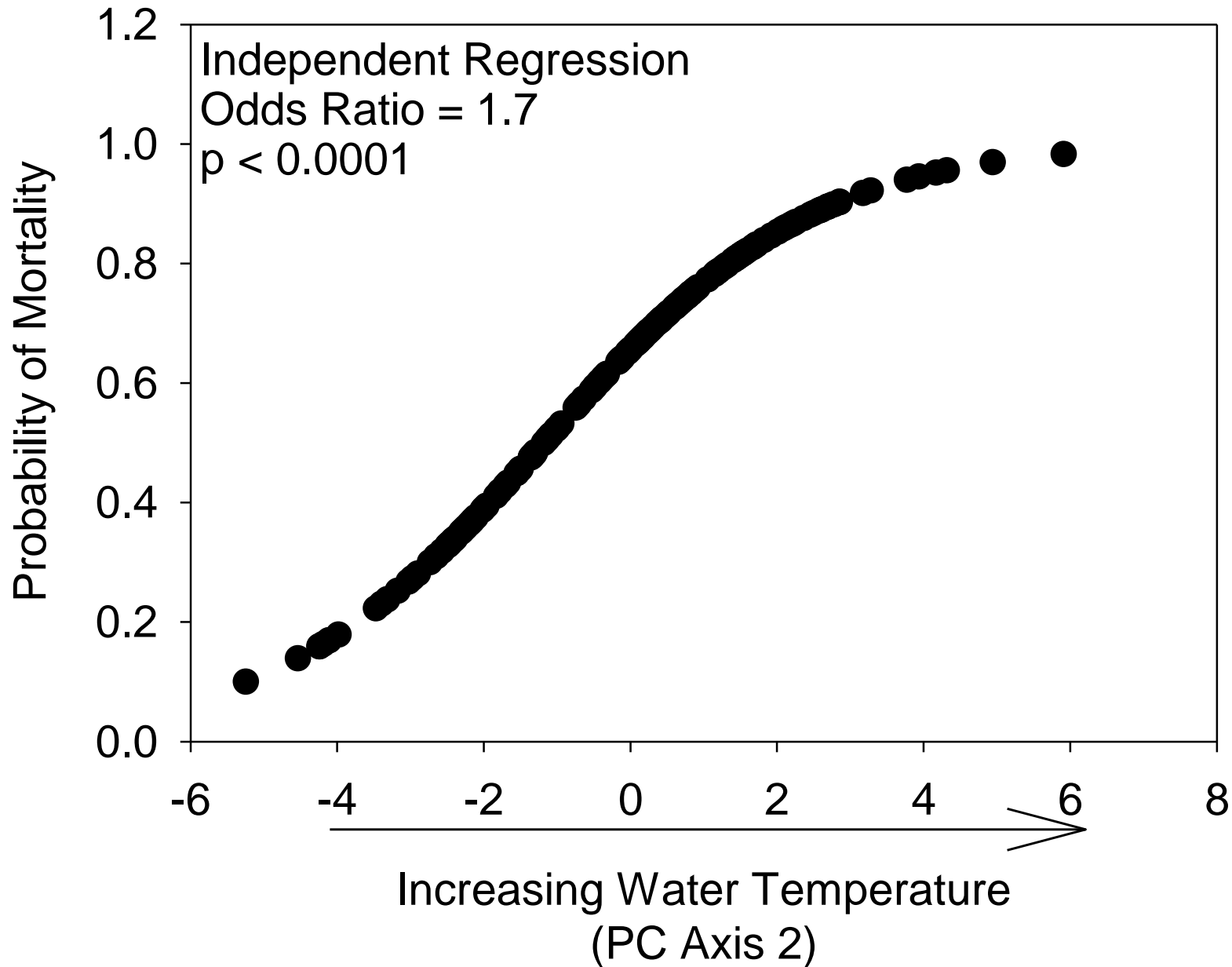
General Approach

- Summarize diurnal habitat conditions on dates of tournaments with habitat gradients
 - PC axis 1: highly correlated with conductivity/chl a
 - PC axis 2: highly correlated with water temperature
 - PC axis 3: highly correlated with dissolved oxygen
 - PC axis 4: highly correlated with angling effort
- Relate habitat gradients to tournament mortalities
 - Incidence of mortality (presence/absence)
 - Level of mortality (percentage)

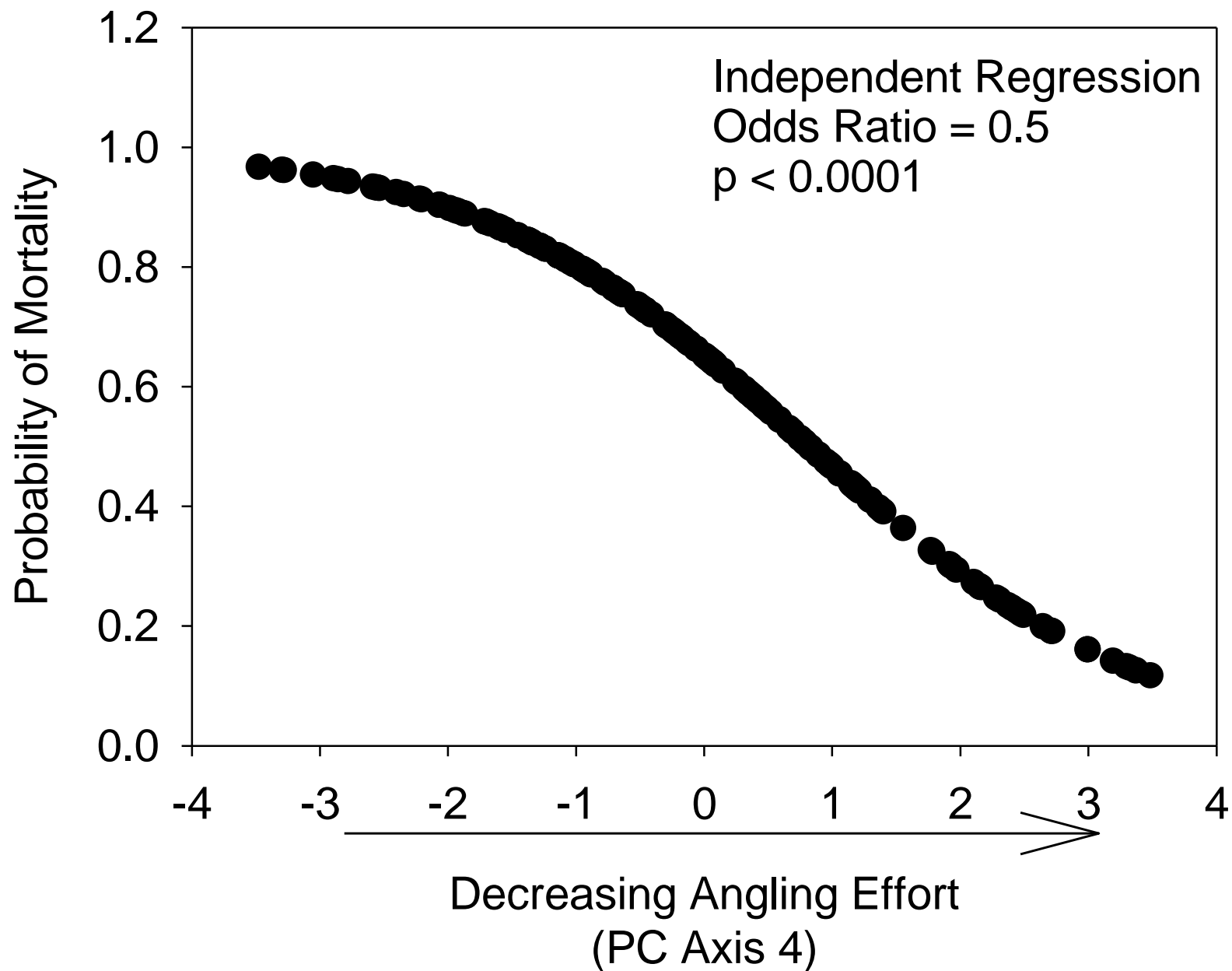
Incidence of Mortality

Full Model Effect ($\rho^2 = 0.40$, LL = - 117.4, $p < 0.0001$)	Odds Ratio	Upper	Lower	P-value
Water Temp (PC2)	2.09	2.69	1.62	< 0.0001
Angling Effort (PC4)	0.33	0.48	0.23	< 0.0001
Dissolved Oxygen (PC3)	0.81	1.02	0.64	0.07

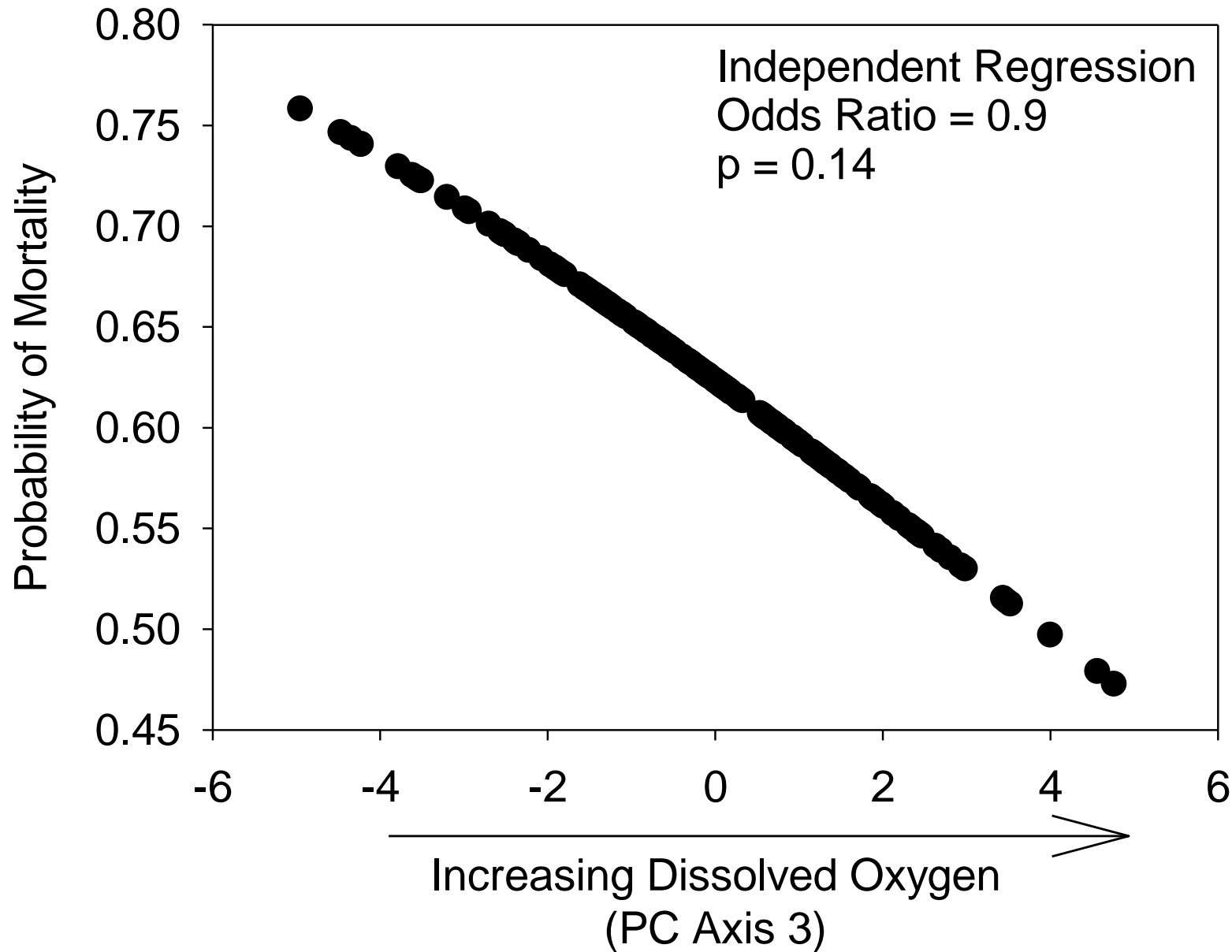
Incidence of Mortality



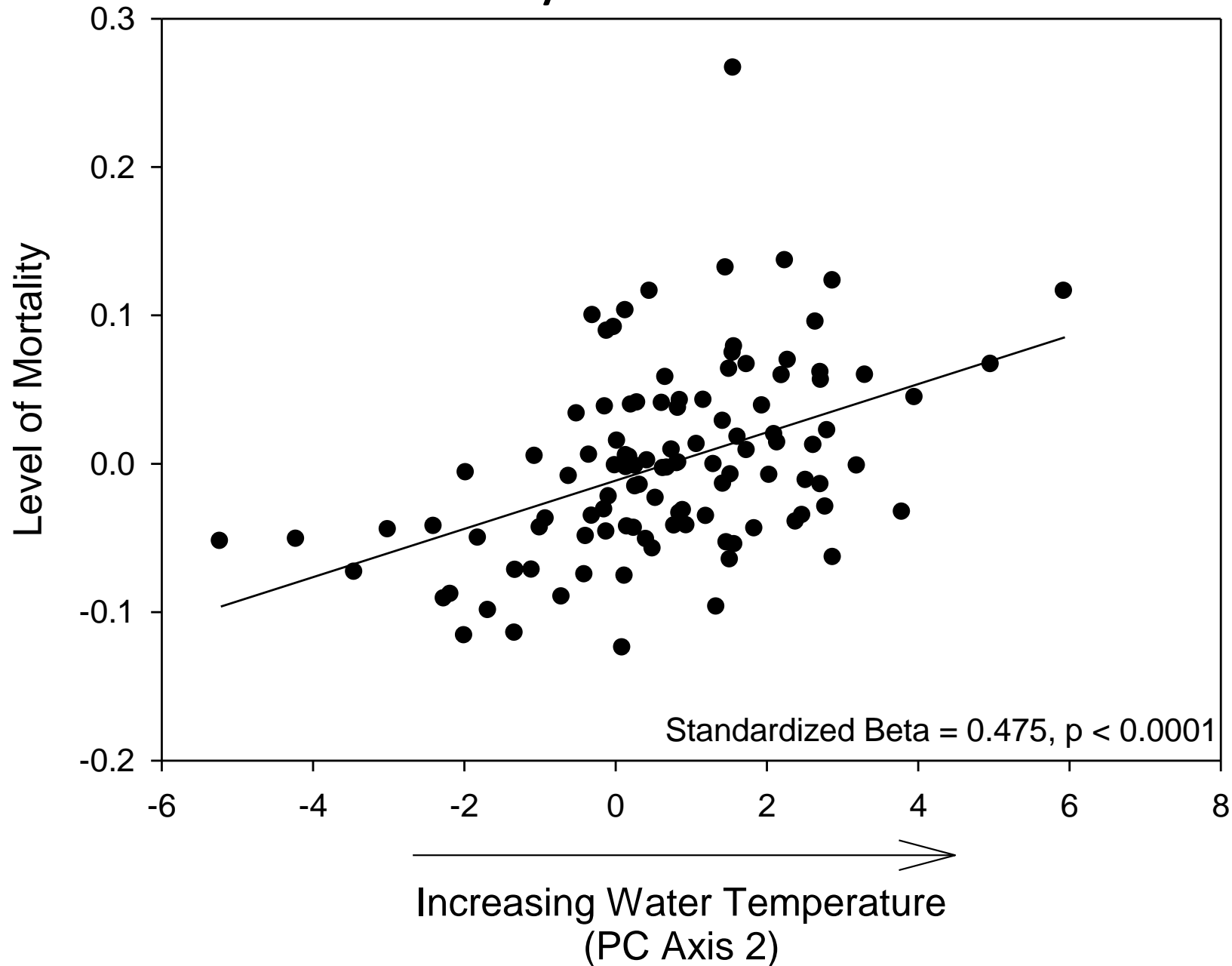
Incidence of Mortality

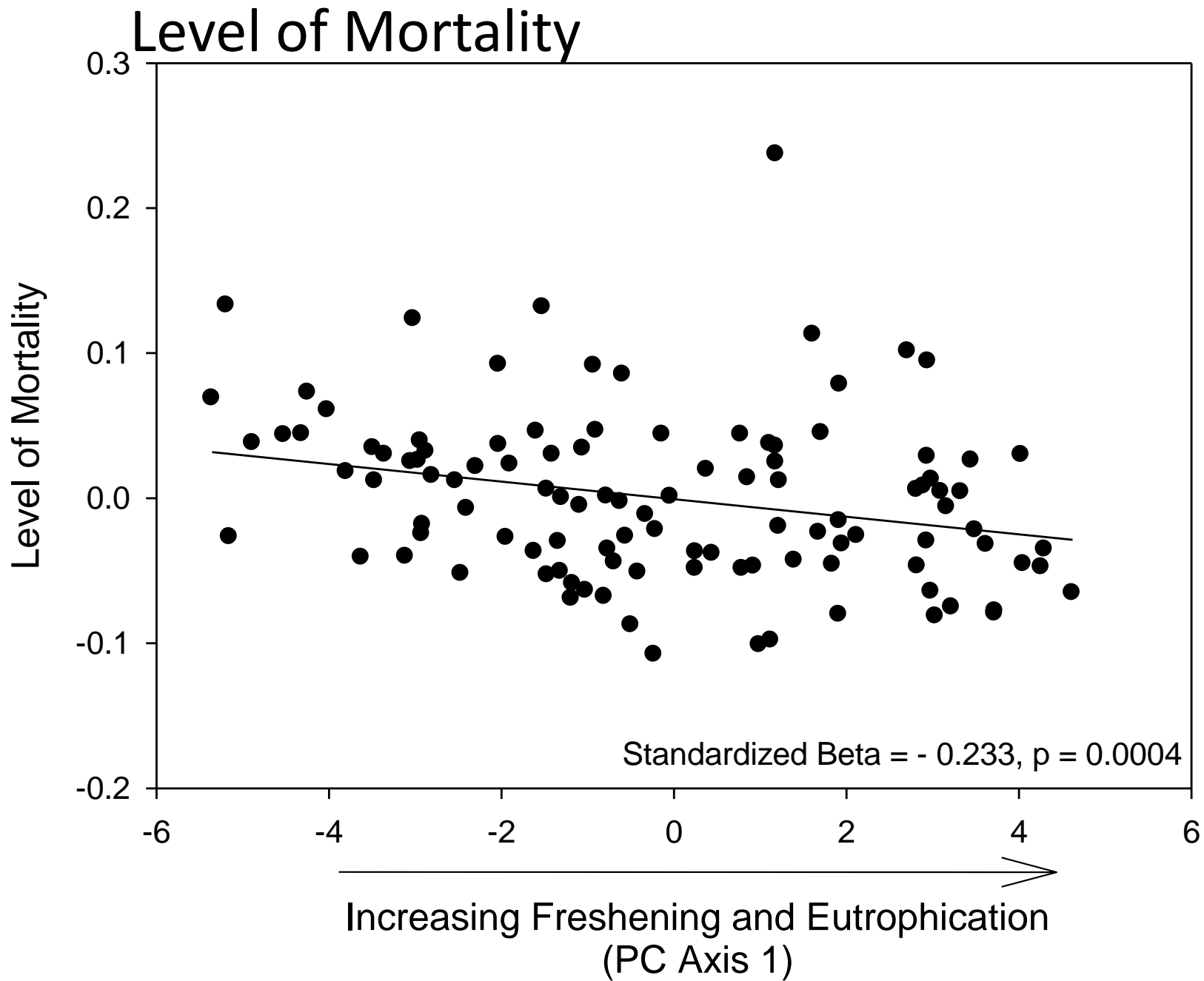


Incidence of Mortality

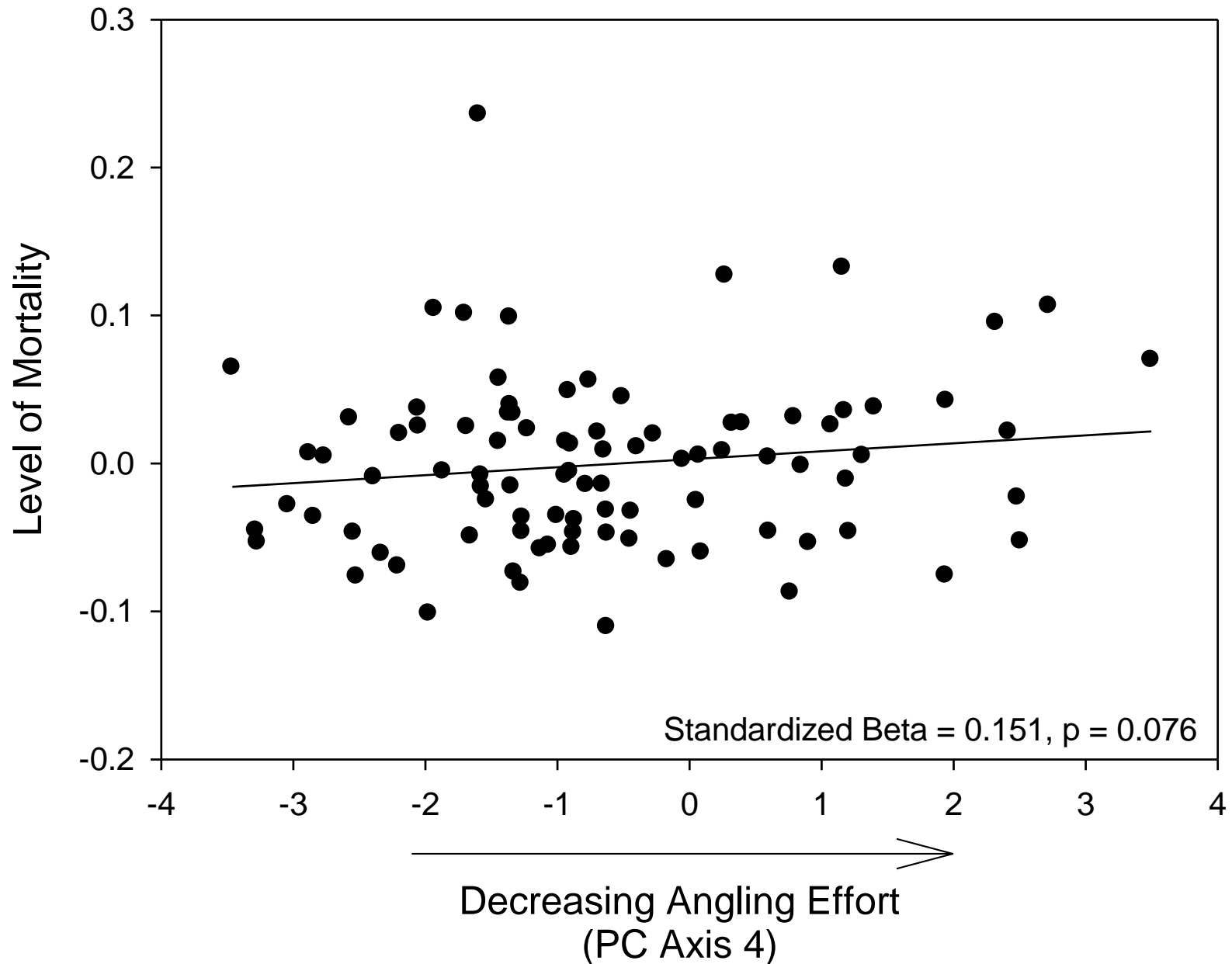


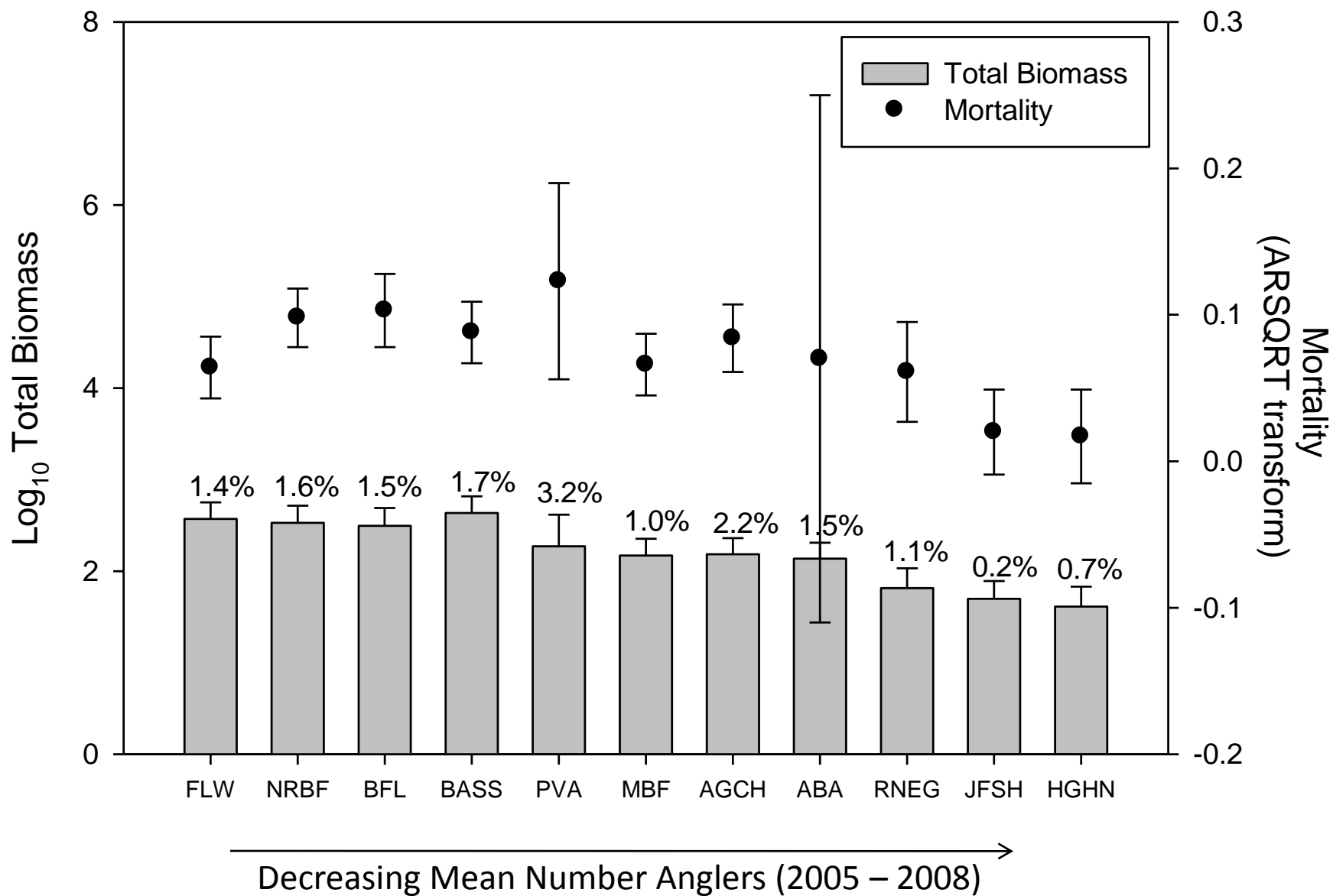
Level of Mortality





Level of Mortality





Conclusions

- Environment plays a more important role than angling effort in explaining variation in initial tournament mortalities
- Different handling practices or timing of tournaments among groups may explain variation in the level of initial mortality among groups
- Delayed mortality estimates should also be examined in future work